City of Hampton
5th Grade
Urban Forestry Project
A Special note to parents

Your child is participating in a joint project between the City of Hampton Public Schools, the Hampton Clean City Commission, Virginia Department of Forestry and Virginia Cooperative Extension. The project is designed to enhance the science curriculum using the urban forest as a study site. Teachers will be using Project Learning Tree activities that are correlated with the Virginia Standards of Learning (SOL's). These activities offer a special, hands-on approach to learning. After each activity, a 4-H project book will be sent home so that students can practice what they have learned and extend that learning to new and challenging situations. The end-result is greater mastery of subject matter and life skills.

Related Virginia Standards of Learning

Science SOL 5.1- identify organisms using a classification key
Math SOL 5.9- identify the diameter, radius and circumference of a circle
English SOL 5.3- make a planned oral presentation

Suggested Goals and Plans for this Project

1. Practice identifying trees at home or at a nearby park or open space.
2. Use the key and pictures in this book as a guide.
3. Make a leaf collection and display it at school.
4. Give a presentation about trees to others.
5. Return this completed project to your teacher for recognition.

Why learn the names of trees?

Tree identification is important because different types of trees have different requirements for growth, and have different values to people. If you want to learn more about trees, you will need to know their names. Trees can be studied easily, providing living examples of scientific concepts.

Trees are important to Virginia’s economy and quality of life. Virginia’s forest industries provide employment to many people, and contribute over $11 billion to the economy. Trees add beauty to our landscape, increase the value of our homes, filter the air we breathe, provide homes to wildlife, and protect our water supply.
Activity One

Leaf Key to Common Trees in the City of Hampton

Use this leaf key and the accompanying illustrations to identify trees in your backyard or community park. List the trees you identify in the project record at the end of this project. If you have trees you cannot identify with the key, add them to your leaf collection and ask someone to help you.

1. Needle-leaved trees (conifers- pines, cedars, etc.)
   A. 5-needle clusters- **White pine**
   B. 3-needle clusters- **Loblolly pine**
   C. needles not in clusters
      1. single needles- **Bald cypress**
      2. needles are scale-like- **Redcedar**

2. Broad-leaved trees (hardwoods- oaks, hickories, gums, etc.)
   A. Trees with opposite arrangement- **Maple, Ash, Dogwood**
   B. Trees with alternate arrangement
      1. Trees with compound leaves- **Walnut, Hickories, Locust**
      2. Trees with simple leaves
         a. leaves have rounded lobes- **White oaks, Sassafras, Mulberry**
         b. leaves have pointed lobes- **Red oaks, Sycamore, Sweetgum**
         c. leaves with no lobes- **Elm, Tupelo, Cherry, Willow oak, Plums**

For an on-line identification key, please visit Virginia Tech’s forestry outreach web site:

    http://www.fw.vt.edu/dendro/forsite/welcome.htm
### Common Trees In The City Of Hampton

#### Trees With Opposite Arrangement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>Leaf Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silver Maple</td>
<td>Simple Leaves, Rounded Lobes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Maple</td>
<td>Swamp Chesnut Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowering Dogwood</td>
<td>Swamp Chesnut Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Walnut</td>
<td>Simple Leaves, Pointed Lobes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey Locust</td>
<td>Simple Leaves, Pointed Lobes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickory</td>
<td>Simple Leaves, Pointed Lobes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Trees With Compound Leaves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>Leaf Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Red Oak</td>
<td>Simple Leaves, No Lobes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Oak</td>
<td>Simple Leaves, No Lobes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sycamore</td>
<td>Simple Leaves, No Lobes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetgum</td>
<td>Simple Leaves, No Lobes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Simple Leaves, Rounded Lobes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>Leaf Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Oak</td>
<td>Simple Leaves, Rounded Lobes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp Chesnut Oak</td>
<td>Simple Leaves, Rounded Lobes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Mulberry</td>
<td>Simple Leaves, Rounded Lobes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sassafras</td>
<td>Simple Leaves, Rounded Lobes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Simple Leaves, Pointed Lobes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>Leaf Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sycamore</td>
<td>Needles-Leaved Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetgum</td>
<td>Needles-Leaved Trees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Simple Leaves, No Lobes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>Leaf Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ELM</td>
<td>Needles-Leaved Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackgum or Tupelo</td>
<td>Needles-Leaved Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow Oak</td>
<td>Needles-Leaved Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Cherry</td>
<td>Needles-Leaved Trees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Needle-Leaved Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>Leaf Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bald Cypress</td>
<td>Needle-Leaved Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Red Cedar</td>
<td>Needle-Leaved Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loblolly Pine (6”-9” Needles)</td>
<td>Needle-Leaved Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Pine</td>
<td>Needle-Leaved Trees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Activity Two**

**Making a Leaf Collection**

A leaf collection is easy to make and does not injure a tree as long as you are careful to remove only one or two leaves. To make a collection for display, you will need to dry your leaf for several days in a flat position, then glue your leaf to heavy paper. Serious students and professionals use a leaf press to dry their leaves, but you can use a telephone book. Be sure to note the date and location of each leaf you collect.
Activity Three

Completing a 4-H Project Record

Your Name ___________________________

Address ____________________________________________

____________________________________________________

Zip code ____________________________________

Name of your School or 4-H Club ________________________________

Part A.

Note the name, location, date and size of the trees in your backyard or community park. Measure circumference at breast height (4.5 ft.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Tree</th>
<th>Location of Tree</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Circumference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ex. White oak</td>
<td>back yard at home</td>
<td>9/15/99</td>
<td>60 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ________________________________ ________________________________ _______

2. ________________________________ ________________________________ _______

3. ________________________________ ________________________________ _______

4. ________________________________ ________________________________ _______

5. ________________________________ ________________________________ _______

6. ________________________________ ________________________________ _______

7. ________________________________ ________________________________ _______

8. ________________________________ ________________________________ _______

9. ________________________________ ________________________________ _______

10. ________________________________ ________________________________ _______

Part B.

Complete at least one of the following activities.

Activity

1. Exhibit your collection of leaves, fruits, or other items. _______________

2. Write a story or give a presentation on trees. _______________

3. Do a citizenship activity related to forestry. _______________
PART C. - MY 4-H STORY OR PRESENTATION

Story. Write a paragraph about your experiences in this project. Tell us things like how you selected your trees for study, and what books or resources you used to identify them. Also tell us what trees were hard to identify, and how you solved any problems. Finally, tell us how you communicated with others when you were learning about trees and having your work checked by an adult. Did you say, “thank you” to those who helped you?

Presentation. Use the space provided to outline an oral presentation about trees. Include an introduction, main body (no more than three or four major ideas) and a summary. Some ideas for a presentation are listed on the next page.
Suggestions for Exhibits, Presentations and Community Service

Exhibits
• Collection of nuts, fruits and seeds of trees
• Leaf collection (dried, and pasted on paper)
• Wood samples (blocks of wood, labeled)
• Photographs (compare bark or shapes of trees)
• Drawings (compare trees growing in different conditions, or at different ages)

Presentations
• “The 10 most important trees of _______ County”
• “How to identify trees” (show examples of opposite vs. alternate; simple vs. compound, etc.)
• “How trees are used” (show examples of paper, lumber, veneer, plywood, etc.)
• “The pines of Virginia” (do a combination of identification and uses)
• “The white oak tree” (tell all you know about one species)

Citizenship
• Contact the Hampton Clean City Commission. They have plenty of ideas and programs. Telephone: (757) 727-6394. Website: http://www.hampton.va.us/hccc/
• Keep a scrapbook that illustrates the value of trees to people, and show it to others.
• Read a book about trees to a younger audience.
• Donate a leaf/seed/photo collection to a library or teacher.
• Identify the trees at your school for nature study.
• Help organize or conduct an Arbor Day activity.
• Draw a poster about trees or forests, and exhibit it in a public place.